

PLACES: Sharon, Windsor, Vt.
ENTER ALL DATA IN THIS ORDER:
DATES: 14 Apr 1794
To indicate that a child is an ancestor of the person submitting the sheet, place an "X" behind the number pertaining to that child.

FAMILY
GROUP
RECORD

HUSBAND

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Marr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

HUSBAND'S FATHER _____

HUSBAND'S MOTHER _____

HUSBAND'S OTHER WIVES _____

WIFE

Born _____ Place _____

Chr. _____ Place _____

Died _____ Place _____

Bur. _____ Place _____

WIFE'S FATHER _____

WIFE'S MOTHER _____

WIFE'S OTHER HUSBANDS _____

SEX

M

F

CHILDREN

List each child (whether living or dead) in order of birth

Given Names SURNAME

WHEN BORN

DAY MONTH YEAR

WHERE BORN

TOWN COUNTY STATE OR COUNTRY

DATE OF FIRST MARRIAGE

TO WHOM

WHEN DIED

DAY MONTH YEAR

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Ward

Examiners:

1.

2.

Stake or Mission

NAME & ADDRESS OF PERSON SUBMITTING

RELATION OF ABOVE TO HUSBAND

FOUR GENERATION SHEETS FOR FILING

YES ☐

DATE SUBMITTED TO GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY

DAVID FISHER, SR.

BAPTIZED (Date)

ENDOWED (Date)

SEALED (Date and Temple)

WIFE TO HUSBAND

WIFE

SEALED (Date and Temple)

CHILDREN TO PARENTS

David FISHER
Martha MCKAY

They Are Just As Friendly Now With
TURNER BUILDING SUPPLY
That good place to buy
Heber — Roosevelt — Vernal

DAVID FISHER, SR.

David Fisher, Sr. was born at Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland on June 15, 1824. He took all possible advantage of early Scotch schools and church activities. As a very young man he went to work in the J. and P. Coats Thread Mills. It was there he met an Irish girl named Martha McKay, who at 11 years of age had left her native land to work in the Scottish thread mills. David married her.

This couple joined the Mormon Church and began the westward movement to Utah. They arrived in Salt Lake City in September, 1860 and moved to Heber in 1865.

David worked in a flour mill to support his family. When Indian troubles developed he enrolled in the Territorial Militia.

After peace was restored David moved back to Salt Lake City and went to work at Devil's Gate on the Union Pacific Railroad. Here he was accidentally killed on August 11, 1868. The Fisher family returned to Heber and remained permanently. They married useful, home loving people and exercised an influence for good on the county.

-24-

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DAVID FISHER

David Fisher was born June 15, 1824, in Johnston, Renfrewshire, Scotland, and died August 11, 1868. He was the son of David Fisher and Margaret Park.

Married to Martha McKay on March 13, 1848, who was born October 25, 1827, in County Antrim, Ireland, and died October 13, 1900. She was a daughter of Joseph McKay and Martha Blair.

Children: Martha (George McMurray), David (Mary Ann McDonald), Joseph, Andrew (Agnes Muir and Josephine Starr), Margaret Park (Sam Jones), James (Mary M. (Mamie) Lindsay). *p. 353*

DAVID FISHER AND MARTHA MCKAY FISHER

David took advantage of all the school and church activities in Johnston, Scotland. He worked as foreman in the Johns cotton mills, where they made thread. He was a jolly man, with a smile for everyone.

While working at the mills he met and married Martha McKay. When 11 years

old she had come from County Antrim, Ireland, to work in the thread mills.

Four years after their marriage, David and Martha joined The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Their home was always a mecca for the Elders when they were in Johnston.

While they were living in Scotland, four children were born to them.

In 1860 they left their home in Scotland and sailed on the "Wm. Tapscott" for America.

They crossed the plains in the Stoddard handcart company, arriving in Salt Lake Valley September 23, 1860.

The two eldest children, Martha, 10, and David, 8, walked all the way. The father and mother pulled the handcart with their provisions and the two younger boys.

Their first home was in the Tenth Ward.

In 1865 they came to Heber and lived at First South and Fourth East Streets.

David was the miller for Hatch's mill and served in the Black Hawk War.

Returning to Salt Lake, David worked on the Union Pacific Railroad at Devils Gate, in Weber Canyon. Here, on August 11, 1868, he was covered with a sandslide and smothered.

The mother and children moved back to Heber, where they filed on a homestead in Daniels, where they lived a number of years.

The mother moved to Heber, where she lived with her son Joseph until her death.

She was the mother of six children, 40 grandchildren, 102 great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren. *p. 354*

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ber, 1907 when \$500 was appropriated for the establishment of a public library and community reading room.

The city council considered several possible locations for the library, including rooms above Jeff's store, the old Turner Hall and store, Buell's Hall and upstairs rooms in the new Heber Mercantile building. After considerable discussion the council moved that the two rooms above the Mercantile Company be rented for \$10 per month. This library was later consolidated with county facilities.

By January, 1908, Mayor James W. Clyde, the city's fourth chief executive, had been elected and sworn into office. Elected to serve with him as city councilmen were John E. Moulton, four-year term and David Fisher, John W. Crook, William T. Wootton and Robert Duke, two-year terms. Joseph A. Murdock continued as recorder, with Royal J. Murdock as treasurer and Andrew Lindsay as marshal.

During Mayor Clyde's term the need for electric power was being felt in the community. Other locations in the state had obtained electricity, and many Heber residents desired the convenience and service of this new power source.

It seemed natural that the city government should take the lead in building power facilities, and on September 20, 1908 members of the Heber Commercial Club proposed to the council that the city construct a power plant on property north of Heber. They estimated that the project would cost about \$50,000.

Mayor Clyde and the council received the proposition favorably and began immediate action to select a suitable site. Three possible locations were selected, and finally ten acres owned by the Hatch family north of town were purchased for \$2,000 and the project was on its way.

At a council meeting on October 14, 1908, the communities of Midway and Charleston were asked to join in building the proposed power plant, with Midway to own one-fourth interest and Charleston one-eighth. Wallsburg was also invited to participate to the extent of its needs but they secured their power from another source. At this same meeting a bond election to finance the construction was fixed for December 29, 1908. The citizens were to be asked to approve bonding for \$32,000.

In the meantime, the council hired George A. Wootton on November 16, 1908, to be general supervisor of the plant at a salary of \$100 per month, with Mr. Wootton to furnish his own horse and buggy and feed for the horse.

The December bond election was nearly unanimous, with only eight of the 120 voters who went to the polls casting negative ballots. The new plant was assured, and the council selected the name "Heber Light and Power Plant" as the official name of the new venture. Also named was an executive committee to manage the plant. Chosen for the committee were Mayor Clyde, Councilmen Moulton and Duke of Heber, Attewall Wootton Sr. of Midway and John O. Edwards of Charleston.

He then recorded in his notes the surveying work done through June 23, 1888 in which he adjusted the city to true measurements.

By 1889 Heber was ready for organization as a township, and Henry Aird was appointed as the first town board president. He served until 1894 when Thomas Huskinson Giles was elected and served two years. James W. Clyde was elected in 1896 and served until the election of Edward D. Clyde in 1898. Robert Duke followed in 1900 and served until 1902 when articles of incorporation were drawn up and the town became an officially incorporated city.

James W. Clyde was elected as the city's first mayor, with membership of the new city council form of government consisting of Joseph Hatch, E. J. Cummings, David C. Hanks, George A. Wootton and Joseph A. Murdock.

An early action by the mayor and city council consisted of calling for bids to run the sprinkling wagon through the city on dusty summer days. Bidders and their prices per day included Ed Tilt, \$2.80; Bert Tilt, \$2.50; J. C. Murdock, \$2.40; Harmon Cummings, \$2.50; Walter Wickham, \$2.25 and John Carlile, \$2.48.

The council acted on the "lowest qualified bid" and hired Mr. Wickham to sprinkle the streets.

In the election of November, 1903, candidates aligned themselves with the Democratic and Republican political parties, and the Democrats won a sweeping community victory.

The new city officials were Joseph A. Rasband, mayor; John T. Giles, four-year councilman; Joseph R. Murdock, A. B. Murdock, Orson Ryan and F. L. Clegg, two-year councilmen; David W. Hicken, marshal; LaVina Murdock, recorder; George Barzee, treasurer and Livingston Montgomery, justice of the peace.

In May of 1905 the city officials promoted a bond election to raise \$40,000 for the purpose of installing a water system. By 1905 the city council was able to pass the following ordinance:

"That a water works system be constructed to supply its inhabitants with water and shall be known and designated as Heber City Water Works. The said system shall be the property of said city."

Early the following spring, work was underway to complete the system. The main source of supply was the Broadhead Spring, east of the city.

Heber's third mayor was elected in the fall of 1905 and served during 1906 and 1907. He was Joseph R. Murdock. Serving with him on the city council were David Fisher, John T. Giles, Robert Duke, Joseph E. D. Tomlinson and John E. Moulton. Joseph A. Murdock was recorder with Moroni Moulton, treasurer; David W. Hicken, marshal and Fred L. Clegg, justice of the peace.

A significant cultural step was taken by Mayor Murdock in Novem-